er asked nor given quarter. Nor is he a narrow, one-ideaed man. For twenty years in Congress he fought in the front ranks for Democratic principles and policies, as taught by Jefferson.

He stood by the side of Randail and risked health and life to defeat the first Force bill. He opposed ably and earnestly that erowing tariff informers opponents of the last Force bill, which passed the House but was defeated in the Senate. He introduced the first free-coinage measure in Congress, and was the author of the Seigniorage bill which passed both houses and was vetoed by President Cleveland.

If this be an obscure record where can be found the career of any public servant that deserves the plaudits of his countrymen? The Democrats of Missouri, who have passed through the fiery furnice of Republican proscription seven times heated, and whose State flag has always been placed beneath the great orifiamme of National Democracy, make no applogy or excuse when offering such a candidate for the Presidency.

If you ask whence comes our candidate? we answer. Not from the usurer's den nor temple of Mammon, where the clink of gold drowns the voice of patriotism, but from the farm, the workshop, the mine-from the hearts and homes of the people, and unwonted courage and to chill the hearts and hopes of those who, during all these presidency and unwonted courage and to chill the hearts and hopes of those who, during all these presidency and to insure success.

Olive us Silver Dick, and silver quick.

And we will make McKinley sick,

the people, and to insure success.

Give us Silver Dick, and silver quick.

And we will make McKinley sick,

In the idea of next November.

The voice of the Missouri Senator, never at any ime robust, was lost in the vast dimensions of the all. His mention of Bland's name was followed y only a slight demonstration of applause, not half so loud as the clamor of the delegates fighting their way into the Convention. Mr. Comstock, of Rhode Island, complained to the Chair that he had been almos: "torn to pieces" in forcing his way through the force of police. A similar complaint was made by delegates from New-York, and instructions were given to the sergeant-at-arms to remedy the evil. The chairman and the sergeant-at-arms appeared be utterly unable to cope with the situation, and Mr. Vest went on with his speech nominating Mr.

"SILVER DICK'S" SUPPORTERS IN AN UP-

The only part of his speech that stirred the crowd was the closing rhyme. This brought down the house, and hats and flags were waved and a great made, which lasted for some minutes. band came to the help of the crowd, striking up "The Battle Cry of Freedom." All the silver dele-gates rose to their feet, cheered and indulged in all e usual manifestations of popular enthusiasm, so that what at first was but a faint wave of applause grew into a tumultuous storm, in the thick of and banner was carried through the hall, with the motto "Silver Dick-The People's Choice."

and of music at either end of the hall added the uproar, while the official band struck up, putting the rival musicians to stlence. By this time three handsome sliver Bland banners were un-furied and carried about with a likeness of the candedate, and the mettoes "Free silver, free people," One God, one country, one Bland," "Bland, silver's invincible, irrepressible, irreproachable champion the mean time several of the silver delegates got into the sisles and jumped erratically in time with the music. This scene lasted for fully twelve

BLAND'S NOMINATION SECONDED.

The nomination of Mr. Bland was seconded by David Overmeyer, of Kansas, who spoke of him as "an illustrious statesman and a peerless gentle-mes—silver Dick Bland." He lauded Mr. Bland at a man who knew that money which was made from either of the precious metals was sound money, as tested by the experience and wisdom of all the ages of the past; as a man who knew that the money of the Constitution was honest money; that the money which was good enough to pay private ots was good enough to pay every public debt, denis was good enough to pay and that the money which was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay lekelheimer, Morgan or any other man. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Bland was a man who knew "the short and simple annals of the poor"; he ploughed his own fields, turned the stubborn glebe and stirred the fertile il of his farm. (Applause.)
"Fellow-citizens." Mr. Overmeyer continued, "the

eyes of the world are upon you. The great heart of humanity beats in anxious expectation of the issue of this, the greatest Convention ever held on the American continent. By the ashes of your ancestors, by the heroic memories of all the glorious and immortal dead, I appeal to you to solve this great issue aright. There is one name which itself in a solution—Bland, Bland, Bland," (Cheers.)

J. R. Williams, of Illinois, also seconded the omination of Bland, speaking of him as a man ho had done more than any other American for he restoration of silver. He spoke of having cryed with Bland six years in Congress and of nonstrated intelligence and statesmanship. It was true he had not the eloquence of Webster, but his statements of public questions were aiways clear and able, and his twenty years in Congress had given him an experience which few men had. Obviously hitting at Vice-President Stevenson, of his own State, he said that this Convention could not afford to nominate a candidate whose breathless silence on the subject of would cast suspicion on their case. Take Bland and they would not be asked how long he had been a Democrat and what were his views on silver. Nominate Bland and no Republican words of his against Democracy would rise up in this campaign to chill enthusiasm. It had been said they must nominate a man who could get Re-publican votes. He said, first of all, nominate a man who could get Democratic votes. (Cheers.) Nominate Bland and four hundred millions of dollars issued under the Bland act would rise up before the people and appeal for his election

GEORGIA PRESENTS BRYAN.

When the State of Georgia was called, H. T. Lewis, of that State, came to the platform and put in nomination William J. Bryan, of Nebrasks, saying that if public office was a reward for public services no man merited such reward more than he. In the late political contests Mr. Bryan stood among his peers, like Saul among the Israelites, head and shoulders above all the rest. "Honor him with the nomination," he said, "and you will do credit to the party and earn for yourselves the plaudits of your constituents and the thanks of posterity."

A scene which was almost a duplication of that rhich attended the nomination of Mr. Bland was enacted when Mr. Bryan's name was proposed to the Convention. The delegations from North Carolina, Louisiana, Nebraska, Michigan, South Dakota and Mississippi rallied around the spear-shaped guldons which bear the names of etr States and indicate their position on the

All the silver delegates arose and joined in vociferous shouting and waving of handkerchiefs, hats, newspapers, and every available object upon which they could lay their hands. The scene was uproarifor about fourteen minutes.

Theedore F. Kluts, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He spoke of him as that young giant of the West, that friend of the people, that champion of the oppressed, that apostle and prophet of this great crusade for financial re-ferm. He can poil, he added, every Democratic vote form. He can poil, he added, every Democratic vote in every section of this great country that any other man can, and more than that, he can poll more votes from persons of different political persuasions and do more to unite the friends of free silver than all of them put together. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bryan's nomination was also seconded by George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who spoke of crowning a leader in the great movement. It was giving hope to the country and life to the "We want," he said, "a young man to Democracy. "We want," he said, "a you wield the sword of an indignant people. in this desperate contest, a young giant, out of the loins of a giant republic. We want no Napoleon (cheers), who marched to a throne under the man

Humors

to the great cleansing and purifying properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The cures effected by this medicine have never been equalled,

Hoods Sarsaparilla

In the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, tle of liberty. What I present to you is the

enoing speech in favor of Mr. Bryan. "We have this day," he said, "unlike our Republican brethren, declared that we will no longer worship the golden caif which England has set up. We have refused to permit this idol to command us in the words of the Deity, 'I am the Lord thy God: thou shall have no other gods before me.' We have declared this day that henceforth both gold and silver shall rule not a revolution. It is a restoration. It deter-mines not that gold shall be despoiled of any of her just powers, but only that silver shall 'have her own again.'" (Cheers.)

Signs of impattence at the length of Mr. Kernan's note with pleasure that I am receiving the respectful attention of those on this floor, and for the jeers from the gallery I care no more than for the jeers of the Republicans." Mr. Kernan was so long be-fore he named who it was he was supporting that loud cries of "Who is it?" were ra'sed, and great uproar prevailed. He finally named Mr. Bryan and

Senator David Turple, of Indiana, rose to nom-inate Governor Matthews, of that State, but was so indistinctly heard that cries of "Louder" were raised, and the chairman explained that the Senator's voice was weak, and asked indulgence. Mr.

Turple spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention.

The choice of a candidate for the Presidency by the National Democratic Convention, of one who is to be the Chief Magistrate of this country for the next official term, of a successor to the many illustrious statesmen of our political faith who have served in that exaited position, so easily becomes the subject of glowing zeal and fancy that the act and duty and selection are prone to be obscured by the glamour of the theme. Yet we ought to realize that the result is a piain question of arithmetic depending upon a simple count of numbers, and that for many other reasons our action herein should be determined only by the most rigid scrutiny and by the most careful calculation. Turple spoke as follows:

reasons our action herein should be determined only by the most rigid scrutiny and by the most cureful calculation.

We ask, then, as practical men, where should this nomination be placed? Indiana has long been known as the arena of the most severe and closely fought political contests. It is a member of the great Democratic phalanx of the North, including New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut; but strangely isolated, it has stood alone.

I'pon the East and West and upon the North we have ordinarily hostile bodies of intense spirit and activity, and even upon the south the migration to us across the waters of the Onlo in Presidential years is of such complexion as only to give aid and comfort to the enemy. In a State so nearly balanced that for years there has not been, in a Presidential election, a majority either way of 10,000 in a total vote of four or five hundred thousand, the conditions require that our Democracy stand always embattled; whether awaiting victory or defeat, always prepared.

We submit to the delegations from the great States of Tennessee, of Georgia, of Mississippi and others more certainly situated as to their political life and progress, what would you help us to send you the message in November next of victory? This is the place; the time is now to write that message. You can write that message to-day ready for transmission if your favor shall make the man of our choice the nominee of this Convention. Survey the field, examine its various positions, throw the scarchlight of inspection upon the status of the different candidacies, you will find that Indiana is the strategic point and pivot of this conflict. The prestige, the power, the honor of this nomination are great, but not too great to be used as a means of assured success.

WARNING AGAINST OVERCONFIDENCE.

Let us not be misled by the fervid predictions of men, that the returns of the election are not yet received, they will not begin to arrive until many months hence. We must overcome an enemy strongly fortressed against attack, reinforced by influence, flushed with the shout of recent triumph. We may make an error which will cost us the whole stake, an error irretrievable. The opportunity for success is here, but also that of defeat. Let every men so act that he may not have to say hereafter: "Ah, I had not thought of that," as has been done more than once before. We may court defeat and disaster, as a lover woos his bride, by failing to put the right man in the right place. Let us, then, consult reason. Let us calmly weigh probabilities, and compute the chances at such a ratio as shall include and cover all contingencies. Let us dispose of the aid of their prestige of nomination where it will be most highly appreciated, where it will be most effective, where it is most needed and where it must win.

Our candidate had the good fortune to be born in one of the old Kentucky homes, as near to mansions in the skles as any habitations on this planet. He was educated and graduated at Centre College, Danville, in its palmiest days of yore, from the doors of which McCreary, Blackburn, Vest, Stevenson and other men of National distinction and renowh have passed. He belongs by birth and lineage to the South. The South has no worthier or more noble son. He married early in life the daughter of one well known in the history of our State—Governor and Senator Whitcomb. He commenced life as a farmer in one of the most fertile sections of the valley of the Wabash. Prosperity well pleased and justly earned, has waited upon his footsteps. Protection he needed not, save that of his pure heart and stalwart arm. He has walked for years in the furrow. He has stepped off the lands. He is not only a hearer, but a doer of the word—He has been a farmer. He has walked for years in the furrow. He has stepped off the lands. He is not only a hearer, but a doer of the word—

He that by the plough would thrive.

Our candidate belongs to the largest, the most andent and honorable business associations of the world. Much is now said about the business and business interests of this country. The business of a country is that vocation in which the larger number of its inhabitants are engaged. Agriculture in the United States employs a greater number of workmen than any other calling, hardly less than that of all others combined. We ask the delegates of this Convention deliberately to consider whether it may not be well worth the while to make a choice of one who is in the closest natural alliance with this most numerous and most influential body of our fellow-citizens, one who has been all his life a member of this grand confraternity of the field and the farm.

the farm.

It is fifty-five years since a farmer appeared at the east front of the Capitol to take the oath of President on inauguration day. The inauguration and service of Indiana's choice would be a reminder of the earlier, the ideal days of this Republic, when, as tradition relates, Jefferson left his farm at Monticello, travelled on horseback to the seat of government without ceremony, took the constitutional obligation and was inducted into office.

HIS RECORD IN OFFICE.

Our candidate is and has been from his youth up to this hour after the straitest sect of our politi-cal school, a Democrat; an intelligent, an able, an earnest and most diligent laborer in the cause. His first public service was that of a member of the General Assembly, to which he had been chosen by this friends and neighbors in and near the county of his residence. In 1890 he was elected Secretary of State of the State of Indiana. After a very excit-

his residence. In 1899 he was elected Secretary of State of the State of Indiana. After a very exciting and haborious canvass in 1892, he was chosen of Governor of Indiana, the office he now holds, and in which he has shown those rare qualities of wise administration, executive skill and genius, and unwearled and conscientious discharge of dury, in such manner as to have challenged alike the admiration and approval of men of all parties in our commonwealth.

In this friend of ours, in whom, not for his sake, but for our own, we solicit your favor and support, you will find the best attainments of a scholar and statesman fitly foined together, and a most intimate acquaintance with the wants and interests of the many upon whose suffrage the success of these must depend.

The person whose name we shall present here has never been beaten in a popular election in his own state. Our State, the State which by every sort of accent and emphasis is pushed, at this functure, to accent and emphasis is pushed, at this functure, to accent and emphasis is pushed, at this inneture, to the front, where the men in the gap of this great controversy abide; this State which danger haunts, which doubt has known and marked; this State offers the man whose name we shall announce for your consideration. He comes not as a guest or so-journer to this great National Council. He comes as a member and inman of the family, to his house and home wherein he has gained the right of domicile by lifelong fealty to the cause of American Democracy.

Upon the issue of the tariff, of the Federal election laws, of the liberty of the citizen, of the disposition of the public domain to actual settlers only in opposition to all subsidies to private corporations, in favor of the rights and privileges of organized labor and of still further legislation toward that beneficent end, our candidate has stood with us and for us through many years of heated quarrel and debate, and upon that question, now so conspicuous, his opinions have long been known and have

A FREE-SILVER MAN. Our candidate believes in the immediate rastora

tion of sliver to the full franchise of the mint, that the standard silver dollar should be coined without

the standard silver dollar should be coined without restriction at the same ratio of 16 to 1 as was formerly by law established, and when so coined that it shall be a legal tender for all debt.

He is not in favor of awaiting the action of European nations upon this subject, and perceives no reason for deferring or postponing the remonetization of silver to suit the convenience, ascent or agreement of other Governments.

Ardently sympathizing with the Republic of Cuba, he is as strongly attached to the doctrine of Monroc. An American in every fibre, he would resist foreign aggression in any form. He heartily denounces as un-American the Republican platform adopted not long since at St. Louis, which would maintain and continue in this country that allen rule of foreign policy, the English single standard of gold, and which purposes at this time to reduce the Government and people of the United States financially to their ancient condition as a colonial possession to the British crown. He thinks the freedom and independence of the mint and coinage of the United States are as necessary to our National prosperity as any other of our liberties; these rights once ours, now lost, from whatever causes, must and shall be regained.

Thus the State, the man and the cause merged

Thus the State, the man and the cause merged into one appeal to your wisdom, to your serious fudgment, to your most discreet discernment.

And I now, therefore, in pursuance of the instructions of the united Democracy of our State, expressed in convention, and of the unanimous action of the delegates here present, do in all confidence place in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency the name of Claude Matthews, of Indians. While the Senator was reading his remarks there as a constant passing of people to and fro along

Colgate & Co's VIOLET WATER

the aisles, whistles, cat-calls from the galleries and great confusion. A voice shouted, "I nominate Cleveland," and cheers for Cleveland were called for and given. The Senator read on undismayed, though his voice was inaudible ten feet away from where he stood. Finally, however, the disorder became so great that Mr. Turple appealed to the Chair and sufficient silence was secured to enable him to name Claude Matthews, and there was a slight demonstration of applause, which was con-fined to the Indiana delegation.

Oscar Trippett, of California, was next presented to second the nomination of Governor Mat-thews. At 19:30, soon after Mr. Trippett took the platform, the uproar was so great that a delegate from Indiana suggested an adjournment. An at-tempt was made to restore order, and the sergeant-at-arms—who is quite a character in his way, and who delights in making speeches from the standaddressed the audience, saying: "Ladies and gen-tlemen: I want your attention for a few moments. want to say that the chairman of this Convention desires that I shall announce to you that, unless there is perfect order (jeers), the Convention to-morrow will be held without any guests. The delemorrow will be held without any guests. The delegations will be protected by the police, and the audience will not be permitted to come into the hall. Now keep order." (Shouts of laughter.)

The chairman added to the speech of the ser-

geant-at-arms a notification to the galleries that unless order was restored no one would be admitted to the hall to-morrow except delegates and

alternates. (Derisive shouts of "Good!")
"Order," the chairman commanded, and he lectured the spectators, reminding them that they were he guests of the convention, and should keep quiet, so that the business of the convention might

transacted quietly.

Mr. Martin, of Kansas, indulged in some playful ridicule of the vain efforts of the chairman and sergeant-at-arms to maintain order, and said that f the same disrespect which was shown to Senator Turple were repeated toward other speakers, would move to adjourn the Convention till to-morrow, when it would be seen whether officers could protect the Convention.

BOIES PLACED IN NOMINATION.

Frederick White, of Iowa, was recognized to nominate ex-Governor Boies. Cheers of a comparatively mild type greeted the announcement, and the Boies banner was raised. Mr. White has a conorous voice and a good delivery and was listened to with attention. He said:

sonorous voice and a good delivery and was listened to with attention. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am authorized by the Democracy of Jows to present to this convention for the nomination for the high office of President the name of Horace Boies, of our State. I want to assure this convention in advance that this is not the result of any question of mere local pride, nor is it the result of any consideration of the question of mere availability. We ask you to nominate the candidate of our choice upon far broader grounds, upon the broad ground that Horace Boies is emphatically a broad man. Those of us who know him best do not hesitate either here or elsewhere to declare with all the confidence that a thorough knowledge of the truth can inspire, that he is a man of the stanchest character, possessing a powerful personality and equipped with a combination of mental qualities that will make him, if elected, an ideal Executive.

Knowing as we all do that the political situation of the country is a grave and ominous one, this convention must not ignore or evade the responsibility this situation creates, which is to give to the American people a candidate the mention of whose name, wherever known, will carry with it an overwhelming strength and stand in case of election as an unqualified guarantee for the entire safety in the management of all public affairs, the just settlement of every pressing question, and the speedy inauguration of a vigorous reign of exact justice.

Neither in foremulating a policy nor in the execution of the same nor yet in presenting an argument upon the merits or demerits of any public question has Governor Boies ever striven in the least degree to create a sensation. To his everlasting honor it must be said that in the doing of these things he has never failed to make a deep impression. This is the ideal test by which the capacity of a public man should be judged; this is the high standard by which a statesman's reliability and usefulness should be ascertained an

NO FIREWORKS EXPECTED.

the people ratify your decision in November, we can promise you no pyrotechnic display from the White House during his Administration; there will be no rockets sent up, the explosion of which will frighten the timorous or furnish a subject for feolish talk for the superficial; there will be no sensational performances upon the political trapéze at the Executive Mansion while Horace Boles is its occupant; the will write you no startling messages upon excitable public topics; we promise you none of these performances, but I will tell you what we can and do promise you, and that is the inauguration and faithful execution of a policy that will be characterized throughout by the invigorating force of hard common-sense, and be all agiow with the overlasting sunshine of noble intentions—a policy, the primary object of which will be not the creation of opportunities for the unnatural increase of the airready excessive fortunes of an avaricious class, but the strict maintenance of the natural and congitutional rights of every citizen, carefully including that great body of our population, the laboring classes, the people who produce our National wealth, who never the of their devotion to the Constitution, who never desert their country's cause at any stage of any peril, who are always true and staedfast even in the very midst of an overwhelming crisis, who furnish the volunteer soldier and sailor in time of war, and earn the wherewith to pay the cost of the war when it is over; the people who are the very minists at ask that will be vigorously exacted of the statesmanship of the future. That type of statesmanship which so persistently and successfully pointed to pilfer from the industrious that the lide may thrive, will be given its death blow next November if you men here are wise in your councils and provide the opportunity for the people to strike the blow.

Horace Boles was born in New-York State, and came to lowa in his early manhood. He came not said and provide the opportunity for the people to strike the blow. House during his Administration; there will be no

A GLIMPSE OF HISTORY.

Let me beg of this Convention the privilege to give you just one glimpse of Iowa history. As to the question of Iowa being a great State, concerning the capacity of her soil to produce uniformly abundant crops, I will not deal. It is enough to say

the question of lowa being a great state, only ing the capacity of her soil to produce uniformly abundant crops, I will not deal. It is enough to say that the dipioma awarded to lowa by the management of the Columbian Exposition is the official declaration which secures to us what had been before conceded by all, viz., the crowning glory of standing at the head of the long column of the agricultural States of this Nation. Neither drouth nor flood has ever been powerful enough in Jowa to constitute what in other localities is a natural calamity. I have raised fifty bushels of solid corn per acre, upon which not one drop of rain fell from the time it came up until the ear was fally grown. There is perhaps not another spot in this wide world where such a thing is possible.

But while we are casily supreme in the corn field, lowa Democrats have had a hard row to hoe in politics. The torments inflicted by the seven plagues of Egypt must have been a solid chunk of confort compared to the treatment accorded lowa Democrats by the sixty, seventy and eighty thourand uninterrupted Republican majority which for more than a generation delighted in making an annual pienic out of Election Day and just for the fun of the thing trampled the lowa Democracy bodily into the very carth. This huge army of Republican voters was dominated by the spirit of an explicable fanaticlem, and the more we combated this spirit the flercer it grew. Naturally Democrats became disheartened and searce.

When this Republican recklessness was nearing the culminating point, when through sumptuary legislation every fundamental guarantee of personal liberty was endangered, when acts which throughout the civilized world are regarded as natural and treated as lawful were in our State defined as crimes and compared to capital offences, when the constitutional protection of trial by jury, which for centuries has been esteemed as the very climax of all the glory of our Ang.o-Saxon civilization, when this was about to be eliminated from our judicial system an

HIS LEAP TO THE FRONT.

He it was who leaped boildy to the very front and alone defied the seemingly irresistible power of an exultant foe, a foe that had never been chastened by defeat. He accomplished what all men united in declaring the impossible, for in the two contests which followed, which in many respects have no which followed, which in many respects have no parallel in the history of American politics, Horace Boies came off victor and thus did he forever avert the danger of having a veritable despottsm planted upon the fruitful soil of a free State. A soldier can show his courage only in battle; a sallor his fearless-

ness only while a storm is raging; the fireman in your great city can only exhibit that subifme type of heroism which we all so much admire during the time of an actual conflagration, when property is to be saved and imperilled lives are to be rescued; so a statesman can only show his real capacity, can only demonstrate the full measure of his wisdom and power during a crisis; it is only during an actual crisis that the higher qualities of statesmanship can be developed and tosted. That Horace Boles possesses the razest of all human capacities, the power to rise equal and superior to a crisis and control it, is attested by this history of our States and concurrent testimony of political friend and foe. This is the man who stands before the American people, equipped with these supreme qualifications, that we ask this Convention to nominate.

Upon the overshadowing issue of this campaign Governor Boles stands upon an invulnerable platform, the Constitution of his country. Inasmuch as the Constitution, in defining what the States shall use as "legal tender in payment of debis," designates not gold or silver, but good and eliver, Governor Boles believes that the bimetallic system thus provided for in the fundamental law of the land is the system the Democratic party must indorse and uphold. He believes that so long as the Constitution remains unchanged Congress has no power to demonetize either motal. Hence, in common with the great mass of the American people, he believes that domonetization of silver was not an ordinary political blunder, but an actual crime, and he can conceive of no condition which can possibly arise that will justify the Democratic party in justifying that crime or in helping to perpetuate its direful results. Governor Boles believes in an honest American dollar, natit would work lajury to the creditor class; neither does he believe in a 230-cent dollar, as it would work lajury to the creditor class; neither does he believe in a gold dollar of 222 grains of gold and in a siver dollar just sixt

A Boles demonstration was started by the Iowa delegation, but it made no progress till two young women, dressed in white, in the south gallery, stood up, and, wildly waving their arms, began shrieking for lowa's Governor. Somebody handed a couple of flags to one of them, and by this time the attention of the whole Convention was directed toward them and everybody faced that way. The Boies hanner was carried to them, and between them they managed to wave it a few times and then cank back in their seats exhausted. After a brief rest one of them rose again and was escorted to the flaor, everybody standing on chairs to see the sight, and cheering and laughing as the enthusiastic woman, escorted by some male friend, with his arm around her wast, danced all round the hall. The name of the author of this extraordinary demonstration was said to be Miss Minnie Murray, of Nashua, Iowa. She informed a representative of the United Press that she was only twenty-two years old. Seastor Tiliman sprang to his feet and waved his handkorthis was made to be Miss Minnie Murray, of Nashua, Iowa. The manner she started toward the platform with the hanner, and the scene was beyond description. The Convention shouted through the hall. In a few moments she started toward the platform with the hanner and the scene was beyond description. The convention shouted itself hoarse and the woman took up her position with the Iowa delegation. Thence she came to the front and was aimost crushed in the crowd. There were cries of "take the platform," but they were not heeded. Returning the hanner to the Iowa delegation, the excitement subsided. While the scene lasted it was an exaggeration of that at Minneapolis, when two women headed the demonstrations for Blaine and Hardison respectively. It was Itlis o'cleck when this scene ended and the fair Iowan and her excit an hour. As soon as some slight degree of order was re-established, the nomination of Mr. Noies was seconded by A. D. Smith, of Minnesota, who characterized the candidate as "the grand old commoner of the Hawkeye Siate." If it had n

BLACKBURN IS NOMINATED.

he nominated, placed in nomination the name of Sengtor Joseph C. S. Biackburn, of Kentucky. He

Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky. He prefaced his remarks with the pledge that whoever was nominated Kentucky would give her vote to him. He spoke of his candidate as "Joe" Blackburn, because to Kentuckians he was "Joe" Blackburn, and that meant everything. (Cheers.) It was true that he was from the South and had been a true that he was from the South and had been a sectional one. (Cheers.)

The candidacy of Blackburn appealed to the whole union of States, and if nominated and elected he would be no sectional President. His whole public career, covering a third of a century, had been a l'felong expression of his sympathy with labor. H had shown himself the peer of the ablest men in Congress. His voice had been heard in forty-five States in advocacy of Democratic principles. He was modest, but not wanting in that finer ambitton which made mon pure; his hono; impregnable and his simplicity sublime. (Cheers.)

He added that if it were the will of this Convention that Mr. Blackburn should remain in his present field of service, his voice would be raised in behalf of any other candidate that may be named. W. W. Foote, of California, in seconding the momination of Mr. Blackburn, alinded to the recent incident by saying that his candidate was not being "paraded round here by any Joan of Arc." This was greeted with laughter. He briefly but forelbly eulorized Mr. Blackburn's character and services, and his remarks were well received.

When Massuchusetts was called the chairman of the delegation said Massachusetts had intended to present the name of ex-Governor Russell, but Mr. Russell declined to run on a free-silver platform.

Paul Jones, of Arkansas, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Bland, of Missouri, who, he said, was no new convert to or experiment in Democracy. He had fought the battles of the party for twenty-two years under the terrible blaze of a political searchight, and no spot had been found upon his escucheon, no flaw in his armor. He was the escutcheon, no flaw in his armor. He was the found the American people, which would be settled in November next.

The call of States chairman, Allan L. McDermott, that she desired to name no candidate on the practical candidate on the great issue that now concluded the American people, which would be settled in November next.

The call of States chairman, Allan L. McDermott, that she desired to name no candidate, and cries of "HIRIP" were raised.

JOHN R. M'LEAN NAMED.

JOHN R. M'LEAN NAMED.

Mr. Patrick, of Ohio, when the rame of his State was called, put in nomination John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, and said: "I shall pass no extravagant eulogy on the man. His whole life speaks for itself. He is honest; he is capable; he is a Democrat; he is a son of a sire who did more to mould the Democracy of Ohio into triumph than any man in the State. I have heard eulogies on the favorite sons named here to-night. Some of them might carry Ohlo against William McKinley, but, by the Eternal God. John R. McLean will carry Ohio against William McKinley. (Cheers.) If you nominate John R. McLean, I promise you that Ohio will be the Waterloo of McKinley. From the very beginning of this great war of the millionaires against the millions, of the classes against the masses, John R. McLean's thought and soul has been with the people. He was the bravest soldier, the noblest ploneer, in the cause of free-silver when that cause had few friends. His great journal, filled with arguments in favor of the people, was scattered every day of the year, falling as silently as snowllakes into the laps of the people of twenty States, and that great organ did more to educate the people and to develop the growth of bimetallism and free-silve; than any one influence west of the Alleghany Mountains. Delegates, we hand over the claim of John R. McLean into your hands and into your hearts, relying on the integrity and gratitude of the great Democratic masses." (Cheers.)

Chairman Harrity, of Pennsylvania, when his State was called, said Pennsylvania had no candidate at this time, but when the roll of States was called for the purpose of ascertaining their prefer-ences for candidates, Pennsylvania would express her wishes on the subject.

John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the dele

donn it. Bankneau, of Alabama, one of the delegates, who had relieved Congressman Richardson as temporary chairman, introduced the next speaker, J. W. Balley, of Texas. Mr. Balley was warmly applauded on taking the stand. He seconded the nomination of Bland. Joseph R: likes, of Utah, briefly seconded the nomi-

nation of Bland. Verginia being called in the roll of States, the chair-

man of the delegation said that they had been in-structed to present the name of John W. Daniel, but at his earnest request and insistence did not do so. The nomination of Mr. Blackburn was also seconded by J. W. St. Clair, who said that though

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from soap or anything else, when you use Pearline. Pearline and water-all alone by themselves-that's everything you need for the best, the easiest, the safest, the most economical washing and clean-

ing. What help can soap add to it? You might just as well get a horse to help a locomotive. Anything that soap can do, Pearline can do better—and can do a great deal more besides.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell your "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT's it Back FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your be honest—send it back.

NOT ON A POPULIST PLATFORM.

Bragg, chairman of the delegation, rising on his "Wisconsin cannot participate in the

When the State of Wisconsin was called, General

nomination of any man cailing himself a Democrat upon a Populist platform." (Great cheers, mingled with hisses.) ing that on the part of some of the delegates from Wisconsin, he desired to second the nomination of

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky. E. J. Dockery, of Wisconein, took his place on the platform and said: "My vote is stiffed in this Convention by an un-Democratic rule, and I am therefere prevented from having it recorded in favor of that idel of the Convention, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, who ought to be elected; but I desire to say, gentlemen of the Convention, that the people of State will give its electoral vote to the nomine the State wil give its electoral vote to all the elec-of this Convention, whoever he may be, at the elec-

Wisconsin, but the people will register their will at Amid much confusion General Bragg again rose

tion of November. (Cheers.) That candidate will

not receive the votes of the men who are in this

Convention, claiming to represent the Democracy of

temporarily in the chair, declines to say what ruling he will make until he is confronted with the situation. He is a skilled parliamentarian and has carefully looked into the rules of the House of Representatives, under which the Convention is

of Representatives, under which the Convention is operating, for the purpose of reaching a determination. It is intimated that he may decline to hold that two-thirds of a quorum is sufficient, but escape from the dilemma by a far easier method.

The rules of the House of Representatives provide that a report from the Committee on Rules is always in order, and a special rule can be reported from that committee at any time and the preveous question ordered. If it becomes necessary, the power of this committee can be invoked and the proceedings stopped at any siage for the reception of a report abrogating the two-thirds rule. There are thus, two methods by which the failure of the gold men to vote can be overcome.

Senator Hill holds to the opinion that two-thirds of a quorum is sufficient to nominate.

WANT OF WATER A SERIOUS DRAWBACK IN

WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS-A DOUBT AS TO THE DEPTH OF THE VEINS.

Perth, Australia, correspondence of The Birming-ham Post.

Perth, Australia, correspondence of The Birmingham Post.

The time is rapidly approaching when these fields will have to be judged from a purely business standpoint. Up to the present no one who has ever visited West Australia has preserved sufficient mental balance to appraise the fields at their true value. Either the extraordinary richness of the reefs at their surface outcrop has biinded the visitor to the great difficulties the miner has to content against, or, as has been the case with many colonials, the sanitary state of the fields and the absence of roads and water have prejudiced the unhappy traveller and sent him home a hopeless invalid, with a jaundiced mind and a rulned constitution.

This colony has gone shead so rapidly, and people's minds have been so giamoured by the astounding results obtained by the very rudest processes, that no one put here can realize that the day of the dry-blower, with his antique sieve, and of the miner with his equally old-fashioned "dolly," has passed away. This colony has exported up to date over 300,000 ounces of gold, nine-tenths of which has been obtained by manual labor. It is a record which Western Australia may well be proud of. But the returns from this source are now almost over. They show a steady falling off each month. Rich outcrops are no longer crushed in a rude pestle and mortar, and rich alluvials have yielded their last pennyweight to the persevering dry-blower. This country is now a reefing country, and must stand or fall upon the merits of its deep mining. To mine successfully at depth we require cheap labor, cheap machinery and an unlimited supply of water. Today Western Australia possesses none of these requisites. Consequently none of the mines here will pay to work unless the ore runs over 2½ ounces to the ton. In the Transvaal 10 dwt. is a splendid return. In the States less than half that amount has made such mines as the Alaska Treadwell, the Homestake—two of the best properties in the world. Every excuse must be made for a new field—the diff

THE PREVALANCE OF TYPHOID.

THE PREVALANCE OF TYPHOID.

I regret to have to say that at present nothing of any account has been done. Typhoid is rampant. There are practically no sanitary arrangements even in Coolgardie, a town of 60,000 inhabitants, or in Perth, the seat of government and the capital. The soil is sand, and this is now saturated with sewage in all the mining camps. The fever germs remain in the hot soil undestroyed, and as virulent as ever. The summer heat is tremendous, but it could easily be borne if any system of sanitation were adopted. The air is dry and bracing, and the nights are always cool—sometimes actually cold. The colony, with ordinary care, might be made one of the healthiest spots upon God's carth. At present it is a hothed of fever. The Government spends large sums of money in building and keeping up hospitals, but half the money directed in a right direction would do away with two-thirds of the hospitals. The health question is one that directly concerns a Government, for without health no colony can progress. Except upon the narrow belt of land which bounds the sea line, fresh water is unprocurable in any quantity. There are no rivers and no lakes. The surface of the land is an undulating sandy desert, covered with trees and scrub. So we have got to this point—that, without any adequate water supply, inhing will come to a standstill and the health of the colony rapidly deteriorate. And

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Wisconsin, but the people will register their will all the ballet box."

Amid much confusion General Bragg again rose and claimed the attention of the Convention to say. "With your kind permission we will send out and make search for another straggler, and if we are successful, Wisconsin may yot pledge its support to another candidate." (Laughter and hisses.)

At the close of the call of the roli of States, the Convention, at 12:25 a. m., adjourned until 10 a. m., when balloting will be began.

SHOULD GOLD MEN DECLINE TO VOTE. A DELICATE PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION MAY HAVE TO BE DECIDED.

Chicago, July 9.—If as is generally understood, the New-York delegation, accompanied by the men from New-England, decline to vote for any of the candidates named, it becomes a delicate parliamentary question as to how many votes will nominate. Will it take two-thirds of the constituted membership of the Convention, which is 390, or two-thirds of a quorum? Senator White, permanent chairman, whose voice has given out, will not be in the chair, lie declines to discuss the question, but admits its delicacy. Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, who is temporarily in the chair, declines to say what ruling he will make until he is confronted what ruling he will make until he is confronted what ruling he will make until he is confronted and the sail of the constituted membership of the declines to discuss the question, but admits its delicacy. Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, who is temporarily in the chair, declines to say what ruling he will make until he is confronted.

who is temporarily in the chaft, declines to say what ruling he will make until he is confronted with the situation. He is a skilled parliamentarian and has carefully looked into the rules of the House of Representatives, under which the Convention is operating, for the purpose of renching a determination. It is intimated that he may decline to hold that two-thirds of a quorum is sufficient, but escape from the disman by a for Representatives provided that two-thirds of a quorum is sufficient, but escape from the disman by a for Representatives provided that two-thirds of a quorum is sufficient, but escape from the committee at any time and the previous question ordered. If the can be invoked asary the proceedings sloped at any stage for the reception of a report abrogating the two-thirds rule. There are thus, two methods by which the failure of the gold men to vote can the two-thirds of a quorum is sufficient to nominate.

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To-night, when news of the Bryan demonstration can be about the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They are trying to stamped the came, he said: They ar

rotten quartz, make prospecting almost a matter of chance.

I mention this to show how far-reaching is this goldfield, and how little it is exploited. The time will come, no doubt, when the water difficulty will be solved, and when all the troubles attendant upos the opening up of a new and unexplored territory will have passed away. But that time is not yet, and investors will be wise if they refrain from plunging wildly litte new companies whose mines are on the confines of civilization. Such properties can never, unless of phenomenal richness, pay dividends. But as the prospectors return they come home laden with mines in the remote desert; these are the companies which one should avoid. It must be understood that I am not in any way disparaging the richness of West Australian mines. That is beyond all question. What is open to doubt is the difficulty of procuring water, the expense of mining, the one great point whether the mines will continue rich at depth.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS ZIZINIA

Belmar, N. J., July 9.-Thomas Zizinia, a we known cotton merchant, died at his summer h in Belmar to-day. Mr. Zizinia was born in Gre and came to this country when he was young. had been identified with the cotton market for the last twenty-five years, and at one time was in senior partner of the firm of Thomas Zisinia & O. For the last eighteen years he had been connects with the firm of Ralli Brothers, at No. 13 Old Sis New-York. He was a member of the Cotton Exchange from its organization. He was fifty years old.

COLORED REPUBLICANS ACTIVE. The Samuel Moran Republican Club held a rousenass-meeting at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninthmass-meeting at One-hundred-and-twenty-nind-and Park-ave, last night, at which more than two hundred colored men were enrolled in addition to the 150 charter members of the club. Henceford the organization will be known as the McKinler Hobart Legion, and its principal supporters will the uptown leaders of the colored Republican votes. A large audience was present last night, and free applauded the speakers.

TWO RECORDS BROKEN AT CATFORD. London, July 3.—At the Catford track to-def Johnson, the American bicyclist, made a mile, with a flying start, in 1 minute 44 2-5 seconds, breaking the record. Betts afterward lowered this record one-fifth of a second. Stocks, Huret, Lumsden and A. Linton started a twelve hours race. In the first two hours Stock rode 57 miles, 845 yards, beating the record.

Would Be Dangerous.—Doctor—Did you follow prescription?
Incorrigible Patient—No; I didn't care to break

Doctor—I don't quite understand. Incorrigible Patient—I threw it out of the window -(Washington Times.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria When she had Children, she gave them Cas